

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Part 1 of this two-part series appeared in the January issue. Part 2 follows below and continues, without introductory comments, where the first article ended.]

N answer to the question, "Can new information originate through mutations?" Gitt responded, "This idea is central in representations of evolution, but mutations can only cause changes in existing information. There can be no increase in information, and in general the results are injurious. New blueprints for new functions or new organs cannot arise; mutations cannot be the source of new (creative) information" (Gitt, 2007, Ch. 11, emp. added, parenthetical item in orig.). Meyer explains, "[N]atural selection can 'select' only what random mutations first produce. And for the evolutionary process to produce new forms of life, random mutations must first have produced new genetic information for building novel proteins" (2009, Ch. 9). And again, that simply does not happen.

[M]utations of the kind that macroevolution doesn't need (namely, viable genetic mutations in DNA expressed late in development) do occur, but those that it does need (namely, beneficial body plan mutations expressed early in development) apparently don't occur. According to Darwin (1859, p. 108) natural selection cannot act until favorable variations arise in a

population. Yet there is **no evidence** from developmental genetics that the kind of variations required by neo-Darwinism—namely, favorable body plan mutations—**ever occur...** [M]utations in DNA alone cannot account for the morphological changes required to build a new body plan (Meyer, 2004, emp. added).

Mutation simply "does not constitute an adequate causal explanation of the origination of biological form in the higher taxonomic groups" (Meyer, 2004).

Meyer summarized the problem for neo-Darwinism:

Neo-Darwinism seeks to explain the origin of new information, form, and structure as a result of selection acting on randomly arising variation at a very low level within the biological hierarchy, namely, within the genetic text. Yet major morphological innovations depend on a specificity of arrangement at a much higher level of the organizational hierarchy, a level that DNA alone does not determine. Yet if DNA is not wholly responsible for body plan morphogenesis, then DNA sequences can mutate indefinitely, without regard to realistic probabilistic limits, and still not produce a new body plan. Thus, the mechanism of natural selection acting on random mutations in DNA cannot in principle

generate novel body plans (2004, italics in orig., emp. added).

In the words of Sanford:

[E]ven when ignoring deleterious mutations, mutation/selection cannot create a single gene within the human evolutionary timescale. When deleterious mutations are factored back in, we see that mutation/selection cannot create a single gene, ever. This is overwhelming evidence against the Primary Axiom. In my opinion this constitutes what is essentially a formal proof that the Primary Axiom is false (2008, p. 139, emp. and italics in orig.).

Michael Behe, biochemist and Professor of Biological Sciences at Lehigh University, points out that some microorganisms have been shown to be able to rapidly adapt to new environments. However, in doing so, those organisms never develop new internal functions. According to Behe, their adaptations amount, not to innovation, but merely finetuning (2007).

So in the words of Gould, mutations do not "produce major new raw material." They simply change something that already exists. They alter what is already present. They are variations within types of already existing genes. They might cause a fly to have extra wings, a fish to have extra eyes, or a person to have an extra toe; but mutations cannot create a new kind of creature. A mutation would not cause a wing to appear on a creature unless the creature already had wings in its genetic code. If a fish does not already have antlers in its genes, it is not going to grow them. If a dog does not have webbed duck feet or feathers in its genes, neither it nor its descendants are going to grow them. If a person does not have tank treads in his genes, he will never be able to roll over to his neighbor's house, regardless of how long he (or his progeny) lives and mutates.

Neo-Darwinian evolution simply cannot happen. Sanford lamented:

Very regrettably, evolutionists have treated two very different phenomenon, adaptation to environments and evolution of higher life forms, as if they were the same thing. We do not need to be geniuses to see that these are different issues. Adaptation can routinely be accomplished by loss of information or even developmental degeneration (loss of organs). However, development of higher life forms (representing more specified complexity) always requires a large increase in information (p. 202, italics in orig.).

And Darwinian evolution cannot provide it.

# INFORMATION: IF IT'S NOT A PRODUCT OF NATURALISTIC PROCESSES, THEN...

E AST German scientist J. Peil wrote, "Information is neither a physical nor a chemical principle like energy and matter, even though the latter are required as carriers" (as quoted in Gitt, 2007, Ch. 3). The late American mathematician Norbert Wiener, previously professor of mathematics at M.I.T., graduate of Harvard University, and considered to be the originator of the field of cybernetics, long ago said, "Information is information, not matter or energy. No materialism which does not admit this can survive at the present day" (1965, p. 132). What does that truth imply about information?

In the words of Gitt, in what he calls "Theorem 1," "[t]he fundamental quantity information is a non-material (mental) entity. It is not a property of matter, so that purely material processes are fundamentally precluded as sources of information" (Ch. 3, emp. added). He further explains, "Information is always based on the will of a sender who issues the information.... Information only arises through an intentional,

volitional act" (Ch. 3). "[I]t is clear that the information present in living organisms requires an intelligent source.... Any model for the origin of life (and of information) based solely on physical and/or chemical processes, is inherently false" (Ch. 4, parenthetical item in orig.). Gitt proposes Theorem 29 as a summary of that truth: "Every piece of creative information represents some mental effort and can be traced to a personal idea-giver who exercised his own free will, and who is endowed with an intelligent mind" (Ch. 8). In other words, "[n]ew information can only originate in a creative thought process" (Ch. 8).

What about the findings from computerized evolutionary algorithms and ribozyme-engineering experiments? Don't they prove neo-Darwinian evolution could happen? Meyer responds:

[M]inds can produce biologically relevant structures and forms of information, but without mind or intelligence little, if any, information arises.... [I]ntelligent agents can produce information. And since all evolutionary algorithms require preexisting sources of information provided by designing minds,

they show the power—if not the necessity—of intelligent design.... [R]ibozyme-engineering experiments demonstrate the power—if not, again, the need for—intelligence to produce information—in this case, the information necessary to enhance the function of RNA enzymes.... Undirected materialistic causes have not demonstrated the capacity to generate significant amounts of specified information. At the same time, conscious intelligence has repeatedly shown itself capable of producing such information. It follows that mind conscious, rational, intelligent agency—what philosophers call "agent causation," now stands as the only cause known to be capable of generating large amounts of specified information starting from a nonliving state (2009, Ch. 15).

Radiologist Henry Quastler, who pioneered the use of isotopes to study cell kinetics and "was one of the first to apply Information Theory to biology" (Ducoff, 2007), long ago stated, "[C]reation of information is habitually associated with conscious activity" (Quastler, 1964, p. 16). If this be the case—if all the evidence points to an intelligent Designer for the origin of information—why reject

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the evidence? "Whatever information is—whether thought or an elaborate arrangement of matter—one thing seems clear. What humans recognize as information certainly *originates* from thought—from conscious or intelligent activity" (Meyer, 2009, Ch. 1, italics in orig.).

### **BUT STILL...COULDN'T IT HAPPEN?**

EVEN if genetic mutation could sporadically provide new information, there are other, even more significant issues. Meyer explains, "[A]ny minimally complex protocell resembling cells we have today would have required not only genetic information, but a sizable preexisting suite of proteins for processing that information" (2009, Ch. 9). And what's more,

scientists investigating the origin of life must now explain the origin of at least three key features of life. First, they must explain the origin of the system for storing and encoding digital information in the cell, DNA's capacity to store digitally encoded information. Second, they must explain the origin of the large amount of specified complexity or functionally specified information in DNA. Third, they must explain the origin of the integrated complexity—the functional interdependence of parts—of the cell's informationprocessing system (2009, Ch. 5).

Sanford points out further how Darwinian evolution would still not be possible with sporadic instances of new information:

I believe the "going down" aspect of the genome is subject to concrete analysis. Such analysis persuasively argues that *net* information must be declining. If this is true [and the primary focus of his book illustrates that it is—JM], then even if it could be shown that there were specific cases where new information *might* be synthesized via mutation/selection, it would

still be meaningless since such new information would promptly then begin to degenerate again. The net direction would still be down, and complex genomes could never have arisen spontaneously. If the genome is actually degenerating, it is...bad news for evolutionary theory. If mutation/selection cannot *preserve* the information already within the genome, it is difficult to imagine how it could have created all that information in the first place! We cannot rationally speak of genome-building when there is a net loss of information every generation! Halting degeneration is just a small prerequisite step before the much more difficult question of information-building

Mounds of evidence exist which indicate that new information is not possible through genetic mutation. So neo-Darwinian evolution is not possible.

can reasonably be opened for discussion (pp. 105-106, italics in orig.). Wells argues that

even if scientists eventually observe the origin of a new species by natural selection, the observation would not mean that natural selection can also explain the origin of significantly new organs or body plans. But the fact that scientists have not observed even the first step in macroevolution means that "evolution's smoking gun" is still missing. Despite the lack of direct evidence for speciation [i.e., the origin of new species—JM] by natural selection, Darwin's followers still assume that he was essentially correct and regard changes within existing

species as evidence for their theory (2011, p. 13, emp. added).

Once again, speculation and conjecture without supporting evidence rule the day in evolutionary circles and textbooks. All the while, mounds of evidence exist which indicate that new information is not possible through genetic mutation. So neo-Darwinian evolution is not possible.

### GENETIC ENTROPY: THE UNAVOIDABLE TREND

UTATIONS are, by defini-Mtion, "errors"—mistakes in the replication of DNA (cf. Ayala, 1978, 239[3]:56-69). There are three possible kinds of mutations: bad, good, and neutral (i.e., those that have no net effect on a species one way or the other)—none of which add new raw material or information to the genome. Evolution hinges on the idea that beneficial mutations must be the trend, since evolution requires a **progression** in species (and those mutations must simultaneously add new raw material in order to evolve a new species).

However, in truth, the scientific evidence indicates that this trend is not the case. Renowned geneticist of Stanford University, Luigi Cavalli-Sforza, head of the International Human Genome Diversity Project, said, "Genetic mutations are spontaneous, chance changes, which are rarely beneficial, and more often have no effect or a deleterious one" (2000, p. 176, emp. added). Prominent evolutionary taxonomist, Ernst Mayr (professor emeritus of Harvard), wrote, "[T]he occurrence of beneficial mutations is rather rare" (2001, p. 98, emp. added). In fact, it has long been realized that, after eliminating the neutral mutations from the discussion, 99% of the remaining mutations are said to be actually harmful—not beneficial (Crow, 1997; Cartwright, 2000, p. 98; Winchester, 1951, p. 228; Martin,

1953, 41:100; Ayala, 1968, 162:1436; Morris, 1984, p. 203; Klotz, 1985, p. 181). This was recognized as long ago as 1950, when Nobel laureate and geneticist, Hermann J. Muller said, "The great majority of mutations, certainly well over 99%, are harmful in some way" (1950, 38:35, emp. added). Famous evolutionary geneticist of Rockefeller University, Theodosius Dobzhansky, admitted that beneficial mutations make up less than 1% of all mutations (as quoted in Davidheiser, 1969, p. 209).

Several decades of further research did not help matters. The late evolutionary geneticist of the University of Massachusetts in Amherst Lynn Margulis, and her co-author, science writer Dorion Sagan, referenced Muller's historic work, emphasizing that "as was pointed out very early by Hermann J. Muller (1890-1967), the Nobel prizewinner who showed X-rays to be mutagenic in fruit flies, 99.9 percent of the mutations are [still—JM] deleterious. Even professional evolutionary biologists are hard put to find mutations, experimentally induced or spontaneous, that lead in a positive way to evolutionary change" (2002, pp. 11-12, emp. added). According to theoretical evolutionary geneticist Philip Gerrish of the University of New Mexico and Richard Lenski, experimental evolutionary biologist of Michigan State University, it seems that the best estimates for beneficial mutations are now "roughly one in a million" (1998, 102/103:132). That's one tenthousandth of one percent. Thomas Bataillon, evolutionary biologist of Aarhus University's Bioinformatics Research Centre, and Santiago Elena, molecular and evolutionary geneticist of the Institute of Molecular and Cellular Plant Biology in Spain, argue that the rate of beneficial mutations is so low that it cannot even be measured (Bataillon, 2000; Elena, et al.,

1998). Behe even argues, based on a thorough examination of relevant evolutionary experiments over the last few decades, that those mutations which are considered to be "beneficial" for an organism still typically involved a loss of function (i.e., a loss of genetic information)—not a gain. In the summary of his 2010 article in the Quarterly Review of Biology, he says, "The results of decades of experi-mental [sic] laboratory evolution studies strongly suggest that, at the molecular level, loss-of-FCT [i.e., loss of function—JM] and diminishing modification-of-function adaptive mutations predominate" (2010, p. 441). In truth, this circumstance should be expected, since mutations are, by definition, deviations from what would have occurred in the

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replication of DNA, if everything worked in the way that it should.

So mutations do not provide the progressive, beneficial trend required by evolution, but rather, reveal a digressive trend. Mutations, by and large, are deleterious, not beneficial to the genome. That is what the scientific evidence indicates—an avalanche of harmful mutations sweeping all species on the planet down the slope of deterioration, decay, and digression. This trend is in keeping with the Second Law of Thermodynamics—entropy is inevitable (see Sanford, 2008 for a decisive treatise on the truth of genetic entropy). The genome will inevitably deteriorate, not evolve. This trend is also supported by information theory (Gitt, 2007).

"Error catastrophe" is the term used to describe what happens when natural selection cannot adequately counter the loss of information that occurs due to deleterious mutations—a situation we are currently facing. During the final phase of degeneration, "mutational meltdown" occurs (Bernardes, 1996)—the "rapid collapse of the population and sudden extinction" of the species (Sanford, p. 220). Kevin Higgins and Michael Lynch, evolutionary biologists of Indiana University and the University of Oregon, respectively, argue that extinction is currently a significant risk for many mammals and other animals because of the existing state of deterioration in the genome due to mutations. "Under synchronous environmental fluctuations, the acceleration of extinction caused by mutation accumulation is striking.... [F] or a large globally dispersing metapopulation with mutation accumulation, the extinction time is just slightly longer than 100 generations" (2001, p. 2932). There is no doubt that genetic entropy is the trend, not genetic organization.

Behe argues, "[N]ot only does Darwinism not have answers for how information got into the genome, it doesn't even have answers for how it could **remain** there" (as quoted in Sanford, 2008, back cover, emp. added). Genetic entropy prohibits it. No wonder Sanford wrote, "Degeneration is the precise *antithesis* of evolutionary theory. Therefore the reality of Genetic Entropy is **positively fatal to Darwinism**" (p. 206, italics in orig., emp. added). Expounding on that idea, he said:

If the genome must degenerate, then the Primary Axiom is wrong. It is not just implausible. It is not just unlikely. It is absolutely dead wrong. It is not just a false axiom. It is an unsupported and discredited hypothesis, and can

(cont. on p. 20)



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be confidently rejected. Mutation/selection cannot stop the loss of genomic information, let alone *create* the genome! Why is this? It is because selection occurs on the level of the whole organism. It cannot stop the loss of information (which is immeasurably complex) due to mutation, and is happening on the molecular level. It is like trying to fix a computer with a hammer (p. 147, italics and emp. in orig.).

Due to entropy, the genetic trend is downward. But evolution demands an upward trend—not good for Darwinian evolution.

Notice again, however, that while deterioration destroys evolutionary theory, the trend towards deterioration is in keeping with the Creation model, which argues that the genome was originally pristine in the Garden before sin entered the world, initiating the decay process (Romans 5:12; Psalm 102:25-27). The natural trend all around us is clearly that living creatures are being swept down the proverbial mountainside in an avalanche of entropy. Yet evolutionary theory irrationally postulates that the trend for the mindless, accidental evolution of species has actually been up the mountain-side against an oppressive wall of tumbling snow.

## MUTATIONS: NOT THE EVOLUTIONARY MECHANISM

Hayward, Margulis and Sagan strongly expressed their disagreement with the idea that genetic mutations could be the mechanism for evolution, as neo-Darwinism contends. They said, "[R] andom mutation, a small part of the evolutionary saga, has been dogmatically overemphasized" (2002, p. 15). "Many ways to induce mutations are known but none lead to new organisms. Mutation accumulation does not lead to new species or even to new organs or new tissues....

We show here that the major source of inherited variation is not random mutation" (pp. 11-12, emp. added). Evolutionist Pierre-Paul Grassé, who was the chair of evolution at the Sorbonne in Paris for over 30 years, said, "No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution" (1977, p. 103, emp. added). Nobel laureate, Sir Ernst Chain, who is credited with having purified penicillin in such a way that it could be used as an antibiotic, said years ago, "To postulate...that the development and survival of the fittest is entirely a consequence of chance mutations...seems to me a hypothesis based on no evidence and irreconcilable with the facts" (1970, p. 25, emp. added). As we have

"Without any naturalistic mechanism, evolution is not significantly different from any faith-based religion."

seen, such profound statements are still relevant today.

Indeed, due to the nature of genetics, mutations simply do not provide a mechanism for Darwinian evolution to occur. In the words of Sanford, "The demise of the Primary Axiom leaves evolutionary theory without any viable mechanism. Without any naturalistic mechanism, evolution is not significantly different from any faith-based religion" (2008, p. 206; cf. Houts, 2007). [NOTE: "Faith" is used by Sanford here to describe those who believe in God without evidence—an idea which the Bible does not support (cf. John 8:32; 1 Thessalonians 5:21; Acts 17:11; 1 John 4:1; Miller, 2013).] Neo-Darwinism has no mechanism for progressing

towards new species, and the origin of the genetic code remains a mystery for naturalists. Evolutionist Douglas Hofstadter, physicist and Distinguished Professor of Cognitive Science at Indiana University in Bloomington once said:

There are various theories on the origin of life. They all run aground on this most central of all central questions: "How did the Genetic Code, along with the mechanisms for its translation (ribosomes and RNA molecules) originate?" For the moment, we will have to content ourselves with a sense of wonder and awe rather than with an answer (1980, p. 548, emp. added).

Writing in *Nature*, evolutionist John Maddox said, "[I]t is disappointing that the origin of the genetic code is still as obscure as the origin of life itself" (1994, 367:111, emp. added). The unfortunate truth is that so many, both theists and atheists alike, have been steamrolled into believing Darwinian religion by the naturalist crowd. Evolution has been foisted upon the minds of children and touted as scientific fact for decades, when all the while, upon closer examination of the evidence, evolution is found to be baseless in its attempt to explain the origin of species. All along, an explanation for the origin of the kinds of creatures we see on Earth has been available that does not contradict the scientific evidence.

### THE BIBLE AND GENETICS

In the words of famous atheist, theoretical physicist, and cosmologist of Cambridge University, Stephen Hawking, "[T]he Universe is a machine governed by principles or laws—laws that can be understood by the human mind.... But what's really important is that these physical laws, as well as being unchangeable, are universal. They apply not just to the flight of the ball, but to the motion of a planet and everything else in

the Universe" ("Curiosity...," 2011, emp. added). As with everything else in the law-abiding Universe, reproduction behaves in accordance with governing laws. Life produces according to its kind.

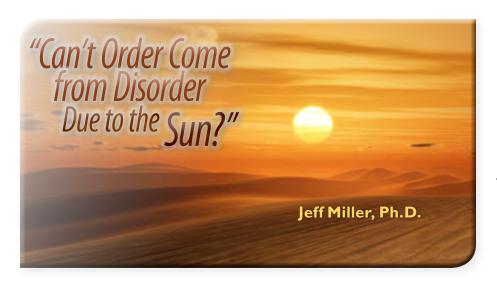
The Bible, which articulates the Creation model in simple terms, stated long ago a truth that has stood the test of time and continues to be verified by modern science. God made living creatures and then established the ordinances which would govern their reproduction. The phrase "according to its kind" is used repeatedly (Genesis 1:11,12,21,24,25), highlighting the clear barriers that God established between various forms of life—distinctions which evolutionary theory seeks to dissolve. [NOTE: The word "kind" was written in Genesis long before the modern taxonomic categories developed. While there may be no direct equivalent to the present taxonomic system, the "family" of a creature may be the best parallel in most cases.] Genesis 1:11-12 and 1:24 recount for us the general law that God wrote at the creation of the Universe regarding life and reproduction: plants and animals were to reproduce "according to their kind." That simple statement has profound import and denies the theory of evolution, which requires inter-kind leaps—evolution across phylogenic boundaries—prohibited by the evidence from genetics. The Creation model, however, passes the genetics test with flying colors.

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ANY creationists argue that evolution requires order to come about from disorder—complexity to come about naturally from simplicity—in defiance of the Second Law of Thermodynamics (cf. Miller, 2013). The evolutionist retorts that the Earth is not a closed system—localized pockets of order can come from disorder, as long as energy is added to those pockets (e.g., an orderly room can come from a disorderly room if work or energy is applied to the room). The evolutionist argues that the Earth is a system that is, in fact, receiving useful external energy (e.g., from the Sun). So, it is presumed that evolution could happen.

While it may be true that extraterrestrial energy could cause pockets of order from disorder on the Earth, it does not follow that atheistic evolution could happen. As we have shown elsewhere, regardless of the extra-terrestrial energy reaching Earth, the evidence confirms that life does not come from non-life (Miller, 2012a), laws of science do not write themselves (Miller, 2012b), matter and energy do not last forever or spontaneously generate (Miller, 2013), and information is not added to the genome through mutations

(cf. this issue of  $R \mathcal{C}R$ ). Without an explanation for how evolution can cross these barriers, evolution is tantamount to witchcraft.

Furthermore, while energy can sometimes bring about pockets of order from disorder, energy alone is not what is required. It must be the right kind of energy to do so. While the Sun can be an excellent source of useful energy, it can also be a dangerous source of serious damage—causing deaths, deserts, and damaged property. In order to explain how the order of the Earth's species could come about from disorder through evolution, one would have to prove that extra-terrestrial energy sources would be capable of doing such a thing—a major task to say the least, especially when there is no observable evidence that macroevolution could even happen regardless.

Ultimately, the question is irrelevant, since regardless of the extraterrestrial energy that is reaching Earth and its potential ability to create localized order, it is clear that it is not countering the entropy that is rapidly building in the genome (see the discussion of genetic entropy in the current issue). Deleterious mutations are leading to mutational

meltdown, generation by generation, regardless of the Sun or any other external source of energy. Evolution requires genomic progress, not deterioration, and extra-terrestrial energy is not solving the problem for evolutionary theory.

No wonder Paul Davies lamented, "It seems that order has arisen out of chaos, in apparent defiance of the second law of thermodynamics.... Does this then suggest that some sort of gigantic cosmic miracle has occurred against all imaginable betting odds?" (1978, p. 507). Davies recognizes that evolution would require a miracle since it flies in the face of a natural law—the Second Law of Thermodynamics, which tells us that the Universe is moving irreversibly towards a state of higher disorder and chaos (Miller, 2013). But since he does not believe in a miracle Worker, it is irrational for him to contend that evolution could "miraculously" happen in spite of entropy. His conclusion should be, "Maybe naturalistic evolution is not true." Instead, he concludes that magic—a spontaneous miracle—might have happened without a miracle Worker. Naturalistic evolution is a blind, irrational faith.

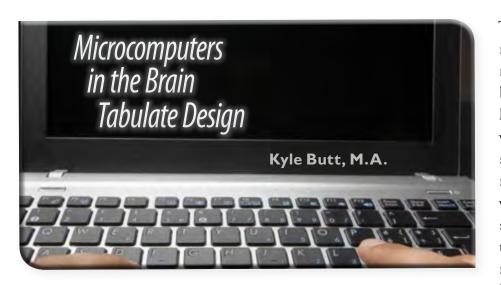
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'M typing this article on a personal computer. You may be reading it on some form of one, whether a desktop, laptop, smartphone or tablet (which are really just small computers). These amazing devices are all around us. Brilliant researchers have spent billions of dollars designing the most functional computers to help people all over the world achieve their goals. As you may well know, however, one computer is more powerful than any that humans have been able to design—the human brain. As LiveScience writer Charles Choi stated, "The most powerful computer known is the brain" (2013).

But a fresh look into the brain has revealed something amazing. This supercomputer is even more "super" than we thought. Inside the brain are short branches of cells called dendrites. These dendrites have long been thought to be simple transporters of nerve signals to brain neurons. Recent discoveries by neuroscientist Spencer Smith and his team of researchers suggests, however, that dendrites do more than passively transfer information (Choi, 2013). It appears that dendrites are actually minicomputers that

process information instead of simply transferring it. Because of this discovery, Smith stated: "Suddenly, it's as if the processing power of the brain is much greater than we had originally thought" (as quoted in Choi, 2013).

To what did Smith compare this remarkable discovery? He illustrated the results in this way: "Imagine you're reverse engineering a piece of alien technology, and what you thought was simple wiring turns out to be transistors that compute information" (as quoted in Choi, 2013).

The implication of Smith's statement about alien technology could not be clearer—the brain is comparable to (but surpasses) any technology humans have designed. Therefore, if we were to realistically compare it to something, it would have to be technology produced by brilliant aliens whose mental capabilities must be far superior to that of humans. But wait, the technology that we at first recognized to be superior, we discover to be even more advanced than we originally thought. What does that say about the brain? It must have been designed by a Being with incomprehensible intelligence. The idea of mindless evolution simply cannot account for the computer, no, the supercomputer filled with minicomputers, we call the brain. It really is a no-brainer. There must be a God.

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SPEAKING SCHEDULES		
Kyle Butt		
February 6	Henderson, TN	(800) 348-3481
February 21	Gatlinburg, TN	(256) 710-7671
Eric Lyons		W 750
February 6	Henderson, TN	(731) 989-6000
February 9	Jasper, AL	(205) 221-2760
February 22	Valdosta, GA	(229) 242-2174
Dave Miller		
February 7-9	Ft. Stockton, TX	(432) 336-8577
February 21-23	Sebring, FL	(863) 471-7000
Jeff Miller	No.	
February 6,13,20,27	Montgomery, AL	(334) 272-8558



# NOTE FROM The Editor



### 2013 Web Site Record

At the beginning of each year, we collect and analyze the electronic data pertaining to the impact of the A.P. Web site during the previous year. For the past several years, we have been thrilled to see the interest from around the world continue to build, resulting in new records each year. In 2012, the site received over 9.5 million pages viewed. And now the stats are compiled for 2013: 14,861,495! We continue to be humbled by the extent to which the A.P. Web site is reaching the world.

Why are we so pleased about such records? Only one reason: more people are being touched by the spiritual truths that we seek to disseminate. This organization has been in operation now for 35 years, and our purpose has remained unchanged: to produce materials that defend the Christian Faith, pointing people to the one true God and the one true religion. We recognize that our efforts are feeble, and that it is God Who "gives the increase" (1 Corinthians 3:7) by using such avenues of outreach to save lost souls. And we realize that the real power lies in the content—the truths that emanate from the mind of God Himself. His truth possesses inherent power to convince the "honest and good heart" (Luke 8:15). Hence, our job

is simply to promulgate that information as far and wide as possible to make it easier for those who "seek" (Matthew 7:7) to find it.

For those who do not "resist the truth" (2 Timothy 3:8) or "turn their ears away from the truth" (2 Timothy 4:4), the evidence is available and accessible, "for God has shown it to them" (Romans 1:19). As the psalmist exclaimed: "Show me Your ways, O LORD; teach me Your paths. Lead me in Your truth and teach me, for You are the God of my salvation; on You I wait all the day.... For the word of the LORD is right, and all His work is done in truth" (25:4-5; 33:4). Soloman said, "Buy the truth, and do not sell it" (23:23). Or as Jesus declared: "If anyone wants to do His will, he shall know concerning the doctrine, whether it is from God or whether I speak on My own authority.... And you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 7:17; 8:32).

**Dave Miller** 

See the Center Spread for More Details